HIV/AIDS Profile: Mexico

Demographic Indicators

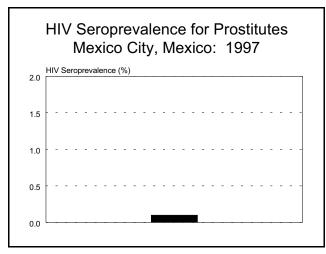
Population (1,000s)	100,350	Growth Rate (%)	1.5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)]	Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	26	Both Sexes	71
Male	29	Male	68
Female	23	Female	75
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	23	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	5
Percent Urban	74	Total Fertility Rate	2.7
Note: Above indicators are for 2000 **	******	k	
Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999		999 0.3 %	
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 3/31/98		0.36	
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 3/31/98		35119	

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Concentrated

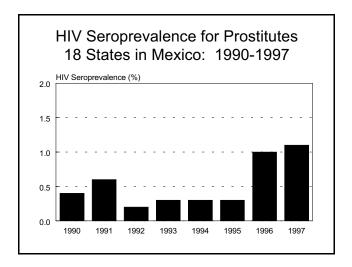
In Mexico, there was very little HIV infection among prostitutes but high levels of infection among men who have sex with men and, to a lesser extent, IV drug users.

• Prostitutes tested from January through June 1997 in Mexico City, the capital, had a negligible level of HIV infection.

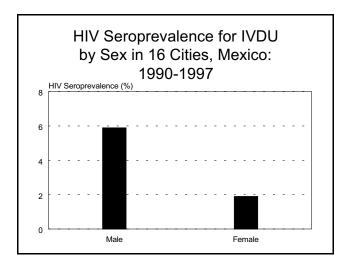


Mexico

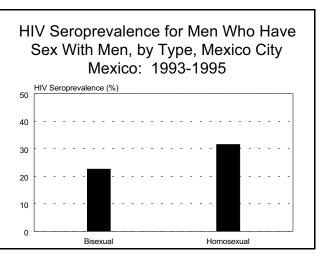
• Sentinel surveillance data from the National AIDS Council (CONASIDA) registry include results pertaining to prostitutes from 18 of Mexico's 31 states. From 1990 to 1995, less than 1 percent of prostitutes tested were HIV positive. One percent were infected in 1996 and 1997, a small increase from previous levels.



• Among IV drug users, male users had an infection rate three times higher than female users from 1990 to 1997 in 16 cities in Mexico, according to sentinel surveillance. The rate among males was 6 percent, among females, 2 percent. Both large and medium-size cities were surveyed.

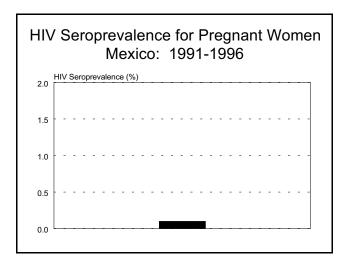


• Seroprevalence studies carried out in CONASIDA AIDS testing centers from January 1993 to December 1995 among the population of men who have sex with men found that men who identified themselves as homosexual had a higher rate of infection than those who considered themselves bisexual. Homosexuals had a HIV prevalence rate of 32 percent while 23 percent of bisexuals were HIV infected.

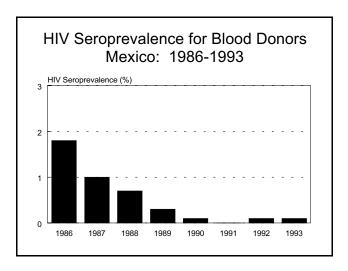


Mexico

• Very few pregnant women were infected with HIV1 according to tests done in an unspecified geographic area of Mexico during 1991-96. The rate was well below 1 percent.



• Due to the program implemented in Mexico to safeguard the blood supply, HIV infection among blood donors over the study period 1986-93 decreased, remaining relatively low.



Sources for Mexico

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